REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,373.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance .....Rs.	42
Half Year ,,	24
Three Months ,,	14
One Month ,,	5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
Second do ..... ,,	2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Sievts, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 5th October 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave Colombo	14
,, Carwar	7	,, Galle	15
,, Mangalore	8	,, Negapatam	18
,, Cannanore	9	,, Pond-cherry	19
,, Tellicherry	10	,, Madras	21
,, Beypore	10	,, Vizagapatam	24
,, Cochin	11	,, Bimlipatam	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Coconada	25
,, Tuticorin	13	,, False Point	26
		Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive Fao	16
	Oct.	,, Bushire	18
,, Gwadur	2	,, Bahrein	18
,, Muscat	4	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur	29
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	31
,, BUSREH	13	,, BOMBAY	Nov. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

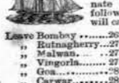
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sampson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th October 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE well-known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for SURAT on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 A.M. positively. For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will despatch an extra Steamer every alternate THURSDAY to Malabar Coast. The following are the Ports at which the Steamer will call :—

Leave Bombay		Leave Alleppy	
,, Rutnagherry	27th	,, Cochin	2nd
,, Malwan	27th	,, Beypore	3rd
,, Vingorla	27th	,, Calicut	3rd
,, Goa	28th	,, Tellicherry	3rd
,, Carwar	28th	,, Cannanore	3rd
,, Compta	28th	,, Mangalore	4th
,, Mangalore	29th	,, Compta	5th
,, Cannanore	30th	,, Carwar	5th
,, Tellicherry	30th	,, Goa	5th
,, Calicut	30th	,, Vingorla	6th
,, Beypore	30th	,, Malwan	6th
,, Cochin	1st Oct.	,, Rutnagherry	6th
,, Alleppy	1st ,,	Arrive Bombay	7th ,,

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 26th September 1872, at 12 Noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtar.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Colwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 6	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 0	1 8	1 4	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£20	£19-0
To Port Said	£20	£14-8
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Egypt	£23	£15		
Suez	36	22		8
Port-Said	38	24		8-10
Alexandria	38	25	Including Wines.	9
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	Without Food.	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.
PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian Vegetable are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the body. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 30th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,946 tons, and 300 H.P.), Capt. S. D. Shallard, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 8th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 5th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS to LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Land Properties, consisting of a Bungalow, Chall and vacant pieces of ground at Churney Waddy near Chira Bazar.

On TUESDAY, the 1st day of October 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee with the consent of the Executor of the Estate of the late Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Patlee, Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz., one Bungalow, containing by admeasurement about 893 square yards, one chawl containing by admeasurement about 7080 square yards and 27 Lots of small vacant ground varying in admeasurement from 100 to 139 square yards (in small suitable Lots to suit the convenience of small purchasers,) comprised under the following boundaries.

For further particulars, condition of sale and plan, apply to the undersigned.

Particulars of Boundaries.

On the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, house of Sudaseew Putlajee, and sweeper's passage, on the west by the vacant ground of Goomteebai widow of Janardhun Ramchunder, passage of the cart, sweeper's passage, cart of Carsetbai, widow of Cowasjee Muncherjee Eranee, on the north by the ground of the cart of Malader Sett Rumleewth, &c., on the south by the properties of Bomanjee Jamsetjee, Sorabjee Cursetjee and Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell public road.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Auction Sale of the Europe Hotel advertised for sale on the 2nd proximo, is postponed till further notice. Meanwhile parties wishing to purchase the good Will and Stock-in-Trade of the said business can apply to the Undersigned.

SALE of the Valuable House and Land known as the property of the late Mr. Hunsraz Curtumsey, adjoining the Byculla Railway Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th October next, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises (unless previously disposed of privately), all that piece of land or ground together with one new house, one old do. two fountains, one tank and late erected standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 12,318 square yards or thereabout, be the same little more or less, and abutted and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north side thereof partly by the property of Hunsraz Curtumsey, on or towards the east side thereof partly by property of Dulputbhoy Bhugoobhoy, and partly by property of the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the south side thereof partly by property belonging to the Nawab of Surat, on or towards the west side by property belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, and which said property is situated on the south side of the public road leading from Byculla over the Railway Bridge to Parell.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th September 1872.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NONANTUM.

KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.

BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 25 Dz. each.

BEST REFINED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.

BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,

PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTERS.

AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.

For Terms apply to the Undersigned.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON.

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,
and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to Ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE,
duly registered, bearing their signature.
Trial Shipments are suggested.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their might may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.
An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO BUSSORAH.

THE s.s. ALBATROSS will sail on FRIDAY MORNING for the PERSIAN GULF, and has accommodation for Deck Passengers. For Rate, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

PARSEE FOOTBALL CLUB.—There will be a MATCH between the ELPHINSTONIANS vs. THE REST. Members are requested to attend at the usual hour.

S. M. COATWALL,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY of CASHMERE, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship City of Cashmere.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

TENDERS for the QUARRYING of SANDSTONE from the Municipal Quarry at Mahim and for the carrying of such Sandstone to the various Municipal Depôts throughout the Island, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 5th proximo.

Particulars can be ascertained at this Office.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 24th September 1872.

NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINES.

THE Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel, Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything.

LARGE SIZE, to make about 5 lbs. of Ice at each operation, packed, complete, deliverable in Bombay, Rs. 300 cash with Order.

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURERS,
SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.

WOULD call the attention of the Public to their NEW STOCK of FANCY TWEEDS for the coming Season, the CHEAPEST ever imported into Bombay.

TROWSERS, per Pair.....Rs. 10.
TWEED SUITS ..... ,, 25.

TEN RUPEE
TWEED TROWSERS,
THE CHEAPEST ARTICLE IN INDIA AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.

TWENTY-FIVE RUPEE
TWEED SUITS,
MADE TO ORDER AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.

FIFTY PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

PATTERNS and CARDS for self-measurement sent post-free to any part of India.

J. & W. WATSON & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET,
22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, an Upper-roomed HOUSE, No. 319, sufficiently ventilated, and fit for dwelling, situated at Byculla Parell Road, below the Railway Bridge.

SEVERAL ROOMS, fit for Offices and Godowns, in Dady Building, No. 1, situated in Forbes Street, Fort.

Also,

SEVERAL ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Storeys of Sassoon Buildings, No. 25, in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Forbes Street, No. 4.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Humuum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the following WORKS and SUPPLIES during the year 1873 :—

1. Repairs and Maintenance of Roads .....
2. Watering the Road from .....
3. Scraping the Roads ..... } Up to noon of the 4th October next.
4. Annual Repairs to Municipal Buildings }
5. Supply of Road Metal.....
6. Supply of Sandstone.....
7. Supply of Petty S.ores ..... } Up to noon of the 3rd October next.
8. Supply of Coal.....
9. Supply of Bullocks & Bullock Carts.....

Printed Forms of Tenders, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract can be obtained from this Office on payment.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Acting Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, 19th September 1872.

MESSRS. MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSE and PREMISES situate in MODY KHANA STREET, within the Fort, Bombay.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of October 1872, at 4 o'clock, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL on the premises, by PUBLIC AUCTION (by order of the Mortgagee) the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176 2/9th square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under the No. 664 in the name of Kookajee Rustomjee, and the No. 665 in the name of Munjee Patell, and as essed by the Collector of Assessment under the No. 32, and which said piece of land and premises are bounded on the west by a public passage for sweepers and Scavengers and others, on the east by the public street called Mody Khana Street, on the north by the house of Dorabjee Nursunjee Patell, deceased, (the wall dividing the premises from the house of the said Dorabjee Nursunjee Patell, deceased, being the common property of the owners of the said premises and of the owners of the house formerly belonging to the said Dorabjee Nursunjee Patell, deceased, and on the south by the house of Andhiaoo Cursetjee Bhicajee Massanee, and which said messuage, land and hereditaments are now or were lately in the occupation of Muncherjee Shapoorjee, Ruttonjee Merwanjee, Framjee Pallonjee, Jeewajee and Bhimjee Nanabhoy, and were formerly occupied by Nusserwanjee Hormusjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.

The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Wesp'a. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 5 PER CENT. FUNDED LOAN.

IN BONDS ISSUED AND PAYABLE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Principal redeemable at par, after 1st May 1881 in United States Gold Coin ; Interest payable quarterly in United States Gold Coin, on the 1st both, P. Incipal and Interest exempt from Taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal or Local authority, as authorized by Acts of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, and January 20th, 1871.

THE NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited) are prepared to dispose of United States Government 5 per cent. Funded Loan in Bonds of $1,000 each, PAYABLE TO BEARER, at the rate of Rs. 98 for every Rs. 100.

The par of Exchange is reckoned at Rs. 225 for every $100, being the equivalent of the fixed par of Exchange at which those Securities are dealt in on the London Stock Exchange.

The cost of a Bond for $1,000 will thus be—

$1,000 at Rs. 225 per $100 gives Rs. 2,250, which at Rs. 98 per Rs. 100, or say 2 per cent. discount, is equal to.....	Rs. 2,205
From this will fall to be deducted—	
Coupon for $12 50/100, being Quarter's Interest due 1st November next, which the Bank will purchase at once at.....	,, 26
Making the net cost of each $1,000 Bond	Rs. 2,179

On the above basis, the return on the investment is fully equal to 4½ per cent. per annum.

The Interest on the Bonds is payable Quarterly on 1st February, May, August, and November, and this Bank will be prepared to purchase the Coupons on favourable terms.

In introducing to the investing public of India a security of such exceptionally high character as that of the Government of the United States of America, it is almost unnecessary to make any remark. It may be well however to mention, that those securities are not only high y esteemed in the London market, but are a favourite stock on all the Bourses of the Continent of Europe, and more particularly in Germany. The population of the United States, according to the latest information, amounts to 38½ millions, and so stronger evidence of the resources of that energetic and thriving people can be afforded, than the fact, that since 1865, the Government of the United States have paid off $930,000,000 (135 crores of rupees) of the public debt, and reductions still continue on a large scale monthly.

For the National Bank of India (Ld.),
WM. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most elegant and fashionable consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest NOVELTIES of the season, which have been specially selected for her from the best "Paris" and "London" Houses.

Price Lists on application.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO."
"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or Poona.

N.B.—"JUST RECEIVED, SUPERIOR KID GLOVES."

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, COATINGS, TWEEDS, &c., &c., just received per s.s. ORISSA.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	19 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, Drawers, each ,,	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	20 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Silwood's Drab Shell Hat	8 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
	Sola Topics new shape	5 0
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	15 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	10 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	2 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Roma Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 0
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 8
	Fine Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single). Sponge Bags, from	1 8
OVERLAND CHAIRS.	English-made, with Leg Rest	11 0
	Do. without do.	10 0
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THORPE AND CO.,
(LATE BULL AND CO.,)
TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

T. and Co. beg to invite the attention of Residents and Visitors of Bombay to their extremely low prices for cash. A genuine article guaranteed.

GENTLEMEN'S BANIANS, &c.

GAUZE MERINO	½ dozen for	Rs. 12
Do. do.	,,	,, 15
Do. do.	Superior ,,	,, 20
GENTLEMEN'S BEST INDIA GAUZE MERINO PANTS	,,	,, 24
BATHING DRAWERS, per pair	Rs. 1 and	1-8

MERINO SOCKS.

FINE STRIPED or plain MERINO, per dozen	Rs.	13
THICK do. do. do.	,, 12 and	13
FINE MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	,,	3-8
SUPERIOR MERINO KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS, each	,,	4
THICK-RIBBED WORSTED STOCKINGS, each	,,	3-3

COTTON SOCKS.

FINE WHITE COTTON	per dozen Rs.	8-8
SUPERIOR do.	,, 10 and	12
FINE BROWN THREAD	,,	7
SUPERIOR do.	,,	9
REAL BALBRIGGAN EMB'D	,,	20

COLLARS.

DUX	per doz. Rs.	5
KNIGHT		
PALL MALL		
SHAKESPEARE		
WESTBOURNE		
WEST END		
DUX and WEST END	With white and neat coloured Ties attached.	,, 6

THORPE & Co.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Gentlemen favouring this Department with their Orders, cannot only be guaranteed a good Fit, but a superior Style, Mr. THORPE having had experience in one of the best Firms in London.

DRESS SUIT		Rs. 70
BEST do.	LINED WITH SILK	,, 80
TWEED SUITS, from	AMERICAN do.	,, 20
DECK do.	,,	,, 18
BLUE OR BLACK SERGE SUITS		,, 25
ANGOLA TROWSERS, per pair		,, 8
ALL-WOOL TWEED do.		,, 10 & 12

WHITE CLOTHING.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Last Div. declared.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	710
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,245
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	60
40,000	284	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl
40,000	280	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	170 nl.
37,090	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	234
.....	£20	10 9 1 3	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. T. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,750
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,150
200	500	all	52½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co	920 x. d.
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
500	1,880	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,600
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co.	8,350
300	2,000	1,800	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	775
200	6,000	4,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	975
300	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,130
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	640
125	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press.	2,250xd.
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,020
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	300
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,190

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,760	150 p. a.	Albert Mills Co.	1,560
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,235
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,515 xd
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	200
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200 p.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,635
900	1,000	all	40 p c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	100 p.a.	Oriental	2,520xd
690	2,500	2,400	246 p.a.	Royal	1,775

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,300
51,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	21 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'g Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	390
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	11
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Rs. 10 13/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	Rs. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11⅛d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Rs. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	Rs. 11 5/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10 9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	100½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	89
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	89
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	120

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships "	£2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Oil bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships'	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 4s 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

S pt.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Excelsior (s)	Cowie	Calcutta, Sept. 10.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Cochin, Sept. 19.
	Nubia (s)	Hall	Suez, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Falkomah	Richadson	Calcutta.
	Mahi	Nacoa	Tuticorin.

MADRAS.

Sept.	ARRIVALS.	
18	Hero	Cocanada.
19	Himalya (s)	Calcutta.
20	Dacca (s)	Bombay.
Sept.	DEPARTURE.	
18	Cedalus	Cuvelong.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Celia (s), 39 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; 1 case shawls, S. Sobharam; 30 bales cotton, Vurdhaman Thukersey.

Orissa (s), 30 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 33 bales wool, Dowjee Bhojraz; 40 bales wool, Damodar Mathooradass; 35 bales wool, Ramdass Vuseenjee.

Hidalgo (s), 500 bundles gall, Burjorjee Framjee.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 59 bundles hides, S. Manjee; 23 packages hides, S. S. Mahomed & Co.; 100 bundles hides, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 8 bundles E. Ieeth, A. Ahmed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 77 casks coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Arabia (s), 14 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Milbanke (s), 26 bales cotton waste, Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy; 222 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Allidinbhoy; 1-1 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 20 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 126 bales cotton, Vageee Khetsee; 70 bales cotton, Eduljee Framjee & Co.; 32 chests M. opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 14 chests M. opium, A. Burjorjee Medee & Co.; 30 chests M. opium, Dhunjeebhoy Rutnagur & Co.; 17 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co.; 33 bales cotton, J. Perbhoy; 55 bales twist, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 2 chests M. opium, Narsee Kessowjee & Co.; 19 chests M. opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 18 chests M. opium G. Chajooram; 18 chests M. opium, and 55 bales twist, D. G. Hoosen & Co.; 33 bales cotton, J. Perbhoy; 17 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee; 41 packages cloves, Meerally Dama; 5 chests M. opium, Hajee Esmail, Hajee Habib; 1 bale cotton Khetseedass Hurmookrey; 36 packages cloves, Ludhabhoy Chattoo.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues in the same dull state we noticed in our previous issues, but prices are very much weaker to-day. To purchase in quantity the dealers make offers 1 to 2 annas lower than their previous purchase prices, but first holders firmly refuse them, and consequently no sales in Grey Goods are taking place for the present. Besides, the interruptions to the progress of the business usual at this time of the year are on the increase, for we hear that a fresh difficulty in addition to the e caused by the late destructive floods has become apparent in consequence of the dyers in Bombay refusing to die goods on the present scale of wages, unless an increase in them be made, to which the buyers are quite averse.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

300 pieces W. G. Prints	33 inch 26 yds.	Rs. 5 0 0
10 dozens Coloured Handkerchiefs	per dozen	" 1 9 0

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Gubbins, Captain, 2-2nd Queen's Royal, on duty, from Belgaum.
Parr, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th Sept. 1872.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following movements of officers of Royal Artillery are ordered:—

Col. F. W. Swinhoe, to England, to join 22nd Brig.

Lt.-Col. A. H. Dawson, to Bombay, to join 18th Brig.

Maj. W. W. Woodward, to Bombay, to join C. Bat. D. Brig. R. H. A.

Capt. G. Murry., Mad. S. C., (1st Wing Sub. 21st Mad. N. I.,) is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, from the 10th Aug., for the purpose of going through a course of Army Signalling.

Capt. A. A. Dick, S. C., (Comdt. 11th Ben. Cav.), is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, from the 8th Sept., for the purpose of going through a course of Army Signalling.

Capt. T. Aked, 96th Foot, is permitted to remain at Simla, on duty, from the 14th Sept., for the purpose of going through a course of Army Signalling.

The following addition is to be made to G. O. C. C. dated 13th June 1872, p 280, appointing Lt. W. F. Kelly, 1st Bat. 8th Foot, to officiate as Instr. of Musketry from the 1st idem, viz.:—"in addition to his other duties."

The following orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 30th Aug. 1872, directing Asst. Surg. G. Hutcheson, M.D., to proceed to Jubbulpore, and report himself to the Depy. Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, on being relieved of the medical charge of the Chunar garrison by Asst. Surg. W. Duncan, M.B.

Lahore Division Order, dated the 30th July 1872, directing Asst. Surg. J. Candy, M.D., 109th Foot, to take over medical charge of the convalescent depot, Dalhousie, as a temporary measure.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance, on the 2nd Sept. 1872:—

Lieut. E. G. H. Bingham, A-16th Royal Artillery.
Asst. Surg. A. J. Clapp, M. D., Royal Artillery.
Sub-Lieut. G. H. B. Coats, 2nd Battn. 1st Foot.
Lance Corpl. W. Jackson, 2nd Battn. 1st Foot.
Private W. Kenny, 2nd Battn. 1st Foot.
Private T. Stewart, 2nd Battn. 1st Foot.
Lt. H. N. M'Rae, 1st Battn. 8th Foot.
Lt. H. M. Wade, 1st Battn. 8th Foot.
Hospl. Appventice F. X. Peters, 1st Battn. 8th Foot.
Corpl. A. Westwood, 1st Battn. 8th Foot.
Capt. G. J. Gordon, 2nd Battn. 12th Foot.
Private S. Dee, 2nd Battn. 12th Foot.
Private N. Roach, 2nd Battn. 12th Foot.
Asst. Surg. P. L. Kilroy, 2nd Battn. 60th Foot.
Capt. J. M. Tingcombe, 72nd Foot.
Lance Corpl. J. Armstrong, Barrack Dept.
Private W. R. Turner, P. W. Dept.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Divisional Staff.—Maj. Gen. J. M. B. F. Tytler, C. B., (comdg. Sirhind Div.,) to Simla and adjacent hills, from the 28th Aug. to the 28th Oct., on medical certificate.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Bt. Lt. Col. A. C. Johnson, (D. Bat. A Brig.) to Murree, on private affairs, from the 1st Sept. to the 15th Oct.

5th Lancers.—Capt. W. V. Brownlow, to England, from date of leaving regiment, on urgent private affairs, for the purpose of retiring from the service.

8th Foot, (1st Bat.)—Lt. and Adjt. W. S. Darley, for one month, from date of leaving regiment to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (2nd Bat.)—Lt. E. W. H. Crofton, (Instr. of Musketry,) to remain in Cashmere, on medical certificate, from the 12th Aug. to the 13th Septr. in extension of privilege leave.

65th Foot.—Maj. (Local Lt.-Col.) C. Blewitt, to Simla, from the 1st Sept. to the 30th October, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Asst. Surg. E. Fustace, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot.—Capt. C. H. P. Ducat, to Mussoorie, for six weeks, from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Capt. M. Clement, (1st Squad. Sub 1st Ben. Cav.), to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

[This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 29th May, p. 252.]

Lt. G. F. Young, (Qr. Mr. 30th N. I.) to Jhelum, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Surg. Maj. S. A. Homan, (in medical charge 8th N. I.) to remain at Mussoorie, on medical certificate, from the 8th June to the 2nd Aug., in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 28th February, p. 93.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free* in India, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0	0
Per Copy	"	0	4	0

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hunuman Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Arrangements have been made by which PASSENGERS and SMALL PACKAGES from Bombay and Stations south of Bhusal can be taken across the Damaungunga and Par Rivers as far as Bulsar.

The Railway Communication north of Bulsar continues interrupted, but the Telegraph has been restored.

No parcel exceeding one maund in weight will be received at present for transmission north of Bheslar.

The Mail Train Service is suspended and the Mixed Trains only will be run until further notice.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th September 1872.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CITIZEN.—What you recommend is, we believe, being done.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MERRITT—September 22nd, at Bandora, Eva, the beloved daughter of J. H. Merritt, Esq., aged 2 years and 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—September 10th, at Abbottabad, the wife of Surgeon J. R. Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regiment, of a daughter.

LOWE—September 14th, at Binney Lodge, Bangalore, the wife of Surgeon Lowe, Madras Sappers and Miners, of a son.

PRESTON—September 16th, at Dorundah, Chota Nagpore, the wife of Captain B. H. Preston, M. S. C., 33rd Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

YALDWYN—September 16th, at Delra Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieutenant A. G. Yaldwyn, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, of a daughter (prematurely born).

MARRIAGES.

BULLMORE—DE BABICK—September 16th, at Pondicherry, Frederick Charles Bullmore, Esq., C.E., Carnatic Railway, youngest son of F. C. Bullmore, Esq., of Falmouth, to Angèle, eldest daughter of the late A. Anglo de Babick, Esq., of Pondicherry.

DUFF—PEMBERTON—September 17th, at Singhesur Factory, Bhaugulpore, by Special Licence, by the Rev. E. Droese, St. Paul Baron Duff, of Moorwalah Factory, Bhaugulpore, to Aimée Constance, youngest daughter of the late J. J. Pemberton, Revenue Surveyor.

MORRISON—SELLARS—September 7th, at Umballa, St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. J. E. A. Rotton, Mr. Walter Morrison, Kunsowlie, to Hanna Maria Sellars, of Derbyshire.

STOREY—MUNRO—September 16th, at Murree, by the Rev. M. E. Mills, Chaplain, Henry Francis Storey, C. E., to Catherine Innes Munro, youngest daughter of the late R. Munro, Esq., of Invergordon, Rossshire.

DEATHS.

BAINES—September 16th, at Sealkote, Charles Harman Baines, Lieutenant, 5th Royal Irish Lancers, aged 23 years.

COOKE—September, at Deori, in the Saugor District, Theodore William, infant son of G. C. Cooke, Esq., Executive Engineer, D. P. W., aged 8 months and 18 days.

CURTHS—September 19th, at Bangalore, Percy Bell Laybourn, son of H. B. and M. M. H. Curths, aged one year two months and six days.

HODSON—September 12th, at Vizagapatam, Henry Loftus Hodson, aged 41 years.

HUTCHINSON—September 17th, at Dalhousie, Maude Montgomery, the beloved child of Lieut. J. B. Hutchinson, aged 10 months and 20 days.

JOHNSON—September 18th, at Abbottabad, Charlotte Frances, the dearly beloved wife of Surgeon J. R. Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regiment, aged 24 years.

JORDAN—September 18th, at Madras, Mr. Michael Jordan, Superintendent of the People's Park, aged 44 years.

LINDSAY—September 18th, at Woodville, Mussoorie, Mathilde Alice, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. A. F. Lindsay, 8th B.C., aged 2 years.

MANSFIELD—September 10th, at Motcharee, George Charles Mansfield, Indigo Planter, Chumparun, second son of the Rev. Dr. Mansfield, St. John's Church, Brixton, London, S. W.

ORR—September 17th, at Yeroaud, Robert Edward, the beloved child of Robert Gordon Orr, aged 1 year 8 months.

RUTLEDGE—September 16th, at Kohat, of cholera, John Rutledge, Band-Master, 2nd Sikh Infantry, aged 28 years 7 months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1872.

In another column will be found a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee in defence of the Supplementary Rate which is to be imposed upon Bombay by the new Municipal Bill. The gentleman who writes that letter is a well known friend of rates and taxes; and being Income Tax Collector for Bombay, it is possible that he regards human beings as having been created for the express purpose of being taxed, just as there are some persons who believe that cork trees were made for the special purpose of filling the necks of soda-water bottles. Nothing can be more natural than that persons in such a frame of mind should regard the Supplementary Rate as one of the greatest inventions of the age, and behold already in the Town Hall an imposing statue of its author; but a perusal of Mr. Dosabhoy's letter may serve to convince the public that all we have said of the Supplementary Rate is not only true but is even endorsed by the champion who has come out to defend it.

According to this friend of taxes the Supplementary Rate is an ingenious scheme for keeping down expenditure and preventing the necessity for taxation. It is a "self-denying ordinance" which General Marriott and Messrs. Scoble, Hope, and Dosabhoy Framjee devised for the express purpose of checking Municipal extravagance. These "practical" economists thought it possible that not only the Municipal Commissioner and the Government, but even the Town Councillors and the Corporationers, might launch out into unnecessary extravagance, "Therefore," said the "four wise of men of Bombay," they "must be "allowed to do so. Give them the power of "expending as much as they please. Give them "also the power of finding the money by levying "a Supplementary Rate to any extent (aided by "powers of distress and sale on the unfortunate "inhabitants of this city) and—*that will bring "them to their senses.*" We are irresistibly reminded by this argument of Sam Weller's remark when some one complained that he had been ruined by having a fortune left to him. Samuel, on that occasion, uttered a fervent wish that somebody would try to ruin him in that way; and, in like manner, we wish very much that some one would try to teach us economy by giving us the power of levying as much money as we like from our friends all round. The way it would seem of teaching people economy is to give them unlimited power of incurring debt and unlimited power of drawing upon other people for the means of defraying it, and, when these latter people decline to defray it, unlimited power of seizing their goods and sending them to prison. Mr. Arthur Crawford must feel bitterly that he was born ten years too early, and that he ought now to be at the commencement instead of the end of his financial career. What a magnificent field would be open for him!

Seriously, there is no other view to be taken of the Supplementary Rate even as defended by its present apologist. He says expressly that it was devised in order that by the consequences of levying it might teach economy to the persons who expend the funds of the city of Bombay. It must be obvious to every intelligent person that the argument is precisely the same as it would have been to have said that we could teach economy to the reckless feudal noble of the middle ages would have been to let him apply torture to the people from whom he sought to extract money until he found that they fainted under the operation. Or, in other words, it amounts to this, that the way to make a man economical, is to give him monstrous powers of spending and levying money. This view follows from the very words which Mr. Dosabhoy ascribes to General Marriott—"Touch "the pockets of the general body of rate-"payers to meet such excess, and you will raise "such a hue and cry and demand for inquiry "as will prove a sovereign remedy in preventing "the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council, "or the Corporation from incurring, from any "preventible cause, carelessness or inattention, "such excess in any subsequent year." That is to say, first incur your expenditure, or rather let other people who are not to have the responsibility, incur it for you; then tax the people with a Supplementary Rate; then observe they won't pay; then send out your distress-warrants and find out, by ruining thousands of them, that they cannot pay; and, lastly, be more careful how you incur more expenditure next year. Was there ever such a clumsy and atrocious method devised of curbing expenditure and discovering what a population can afford to pay?

We have said enough to indicate the extraordinary gulf into the direction of commonplace men, and it is scarcely necessary to do more than indicate at present that a great deal more is involved in this question of the Supplementary Rate. It should be remembered that General Marriott's "sovereign remedy" (of causing widespread distress and ruin) will recoil chiefly on the Town Council and Corporation, who will have no real power to limit expenditure, and yet will be responsible for all its consequences; and, above all, it should be borne in mind that this terrible machine of a Municipal Bill *will not be under the control of anyone*, but may dash the unfortunates who enter into it in any direction. For instance, the legal decision in the case of Vurjeevundas and the Love Grove nuisance is almost certain to give rise to a number of similar and far more expensive cases, which will force on Bombay an expensive system of drainage, and that will necessitate an expensive system of water supply such as Captain Tulloch's is supposed to be, in more senses than one, excogitating in England. Between the Government and the Law it is impossible to say what enormous Supplementary Rate may not be absolutely necessitated at any moment under the new Municipal Bill, or what large sums every individual ratepayer may not be unexpectedly called on to pay out, over and above his most liberal calculations of the probable demands of the Municipality upon him.

It gives us much pleasure to find that the Municipal Commissioner has taken in hand an inquiry into the food-supply of Bombay through the agency of Mr. Harris, F. C. S., a gentleman whom we believe to be well qualified for the work. The first instalment of that inquiry, being a report and analyses of the finer qualities of Bombay bread, appeared in our issue of Monday last, and will doubtless have been received with much satisfaction by the public. We are all very much indebted to Mr. Peile for endeavouring to show us what we should eat, drink, and avoid. This inquiry into our food supply is a sanitary work of a much higher order than any that the Health Department has yet been engaged in, and inasmuch as it is a work which bears so directly upon public health, the small expenditure necessary for conducting it will, we are sure, be willingly contributed by the ratepayers. The maintenance of purity within and around our dwellings is a sanitary duty of considerable importance in cities, and it is so chiefly because of the difficulties of managing a large establishment; let no one suppose that we undervalue this duty upon whatever plan or system it is carried out. So long as it effectually prevents the soil and atmosphere from being polluted, it achieves what was intended and is a good work. This is conservancy. But who shall say that the maintenance of purity in the food and drink of cities is not an equally necessary if not a more important work? And it is this more important work of ascertaining the quality of the food-supply of Bombay by chemical analysis and microscopic observation which Mr. Peile has just inaugurated. At last science is called in to complete that portion of the sanitary work of Bombay which has hitherto been left untouched. We are indebted to the Chemical Analyzer to Government for several analyses of our water supply, but beyond these examinations of our water, we know of nothing that has yet been done in Bombay to deserve the name of scientific hygiene. Better late than never, and now that an examination of the food-supply has been begun, we trust that our energetic Commissioner will not stop until the inquiry has been completed, and the public placed in possession of information which will enable them to buy their food from undoubted sources and avoid both adulteration and impurity. We take some credit to ourselves for inducing Mr. Harris to contribute to the *Gazette* a series of analytical tables with notes on the liquors of Bombay, some of which have already appeared in our columns, and others are to follow. The Municipal Commissioner has not been far behind us, and as one of the most useful ways of expending public money, that officer has very properly given precedence to the examination of bread. We make no doubt that flour, ghee, oil, sugar, salt, milk, condiments, &c., will come on for chemical examination in their proper turn, and we are sure that the inquiry will be worth very much more than the money that will be expended on it.

Turning to the bread analyses of Mr. Harris we find some very important results very clearly brought out. Of the ten samples of bread examined we find six included in the *fine* bread of Bombay, two (the Byculla Schools) of an inferior and cheaper quality, and two (Government bread) of no specified quality. Nine of these samples consisted almost entirely of the staple from which Indian bread is usually prepared, viz. Rolong, and the remaining sample was prepared from ordinary flour. All the samples were prepared from Indian wheat, but it appears that the rolong bread is made from a hard flinty wheat which is grown apparently in black soil, and which yields on grinding from 40 to 60 per cent. of bread stuff, while the flour bread is made from a fuller, softer wheat grown on alluvial soil, and which yields in grinding a considerably larger proportion of bread stuff. It has long been a settled question amongst Indian bakers, certainly amongst those in the Presidency, that flour bread of good quality cannot be prepared.

In their hands flour has hitherto refused to rise with a toddy yeast, while rolong dough, after being thoroughly pounded and kneaded, not only responds to the toddy yeast influence, but the acid of the toddy yeast gives a whiteness to the bread which it could not otherwise have gained except by adding some special whitening agent. Anybody who has examined Indian rolong knows that before being made into bread its colour is not white, while the bread produced is rather remarkable for its whiteness. The acid admixture explains the mystery. But we find the quantity of free acid in the specimens of bread examined to vary very considerably; in the lowest (Bapty's bread) it was only 0·1, and in the highest (Government bread from the Poona Bakery) it was 3·2 in 100 parts. The presence of a large proportion of acid is more agreeable to the palate than grateful to the stomach, and for delicate children, such bread is decidedly objectionable.

Of the specimens of bread submitted to analyses, that which certainly deserves the first notice is No. 2 on the list (or Bapty's bread). Prepared from flour, sufficiently aerated, white and sweet, and with only a trace of free acid, this bread shows the highest percentage of flesh formers and respiratory compounds added together, 76·98, as well as the highest proportion of earthy phosphates 1·12. In the matter of sand it contains only a trace, 0·03, while all the breads show a much larger proportion, one as high as 1·26 in 100 parts. Of available food, Bapty's bread yields 7·69 lbs. per rupee, being in this respect about 30 per cent. cheaper than any of the others. We shall have more to say about this bread in a future article.

The Bombay Steam Bakery bread occupies the next position in point of quality, but after naming this bread all excellence of quality ceases in the others. The Steam Bakery bread stands fairly under the head of flesh formers and respiratory compounds added together, 73·13. Of earthy phosphates it contains 0·62, of sand 0·22, and of acetic acid 0·15 in 100 parts. We object to the sand and acid in this bread, and also to the price at which it is sold, especially when it contains a higher percentage of moisture than Bapty's bread.

Of the two specimens of bread from the Byculla Schools, we can only say that the large proportion of mineral matter and chlorine which they contain show how unfit they are for healthy digestion. The words "close and heavy" which Mr. Harris applies to these breads simply mean that they are doughy and difficult of digestion. The Committee of the Schools will surely find a speedy remedy for the children and obtain for them a more wholesome bread at no greater cost than they are now incurring for very inferior bread. The Apollo Bunder bread revels in the highest proportion of mineral matter, 12·64 in 100 parts, while it stands last but one amongst flesh formers and respiratory compounds combined. It is moderate in acid and in sand.

Passing over the breads obtained from the Crawford Markets and the "man in Medow Street," who is evidently the Apollo Bunder tiffin-room baker, we come to the Government Bakeries in Bombay and Poona. The number of years during which these bakeries have been in existence, the large staff employed, added to the resources of Government, made us expect that in these establishments at least bread of good quality would surely be found. The Poona bread is highly charged with acid, is the richest but one in sand of all the samples, and stands low as a flesh former and heat giver. The Bombay bread is better, but is too acid, contains too much moisture, and possesses a low nutritive value. Reform is greatly required in those bakeries, but it seems hopeless to expect that Government can successfully compete with private enterprize.

Mr. Harris's analyses do not explain the mystery that belongs to the price of bread in Bombay. All the finer qualities of bread are sold at an unvarying figure without reference to the price of the materials used in the preparation of the article. There are good and bad bakers in Bombay, and the quality of bread usually supplied is much more variable than the price. A good baker during the first month becomes a very bad baker during the remaining months of the year. If the quality of the Bombay bread could remain as permanent as its price, and one could find it to be an improving quality, there might be some hope of getting supplied with a fair article. But bread making in Bombay is by no means an improving art; the trade has remained content to work on in the ancient style, while high prices could be obtained for an inferior diet, and while combination could gain for the dealer the whip-hand over his customer. This is all to be changed, let us hope, in a very short time, and instead of being compelled to swallow acid, sand, and chlorine with their food, the public will be provided with good, wholesome, and cheap bread, prepared with appliances which will make its freedom from filth unquestionable. There is only one question which we desire to ask in connection with the analyses before us, and it is, whence comes the large proportion of chlorine which some of the samples of bread contain, 2·34 in the brown bread of the Byculla Schools and 1·28 in the Government Bakery breads? Not from the salt added to the flour in preparing the dough surely?

NOTE OF THE DAY.

We notice that some serious statements have been made by a correspondent of the London *Times* in connection with the suicide in London of the two young Germans Nagel and May. This writer, Mr. Eubule-Evans, heads his letter "The Darker Side," and expresses an opinion that it is no wonder "poor Hermann "Nagel should have preferred suicide in "Chelsea to life in Prussia." But in point of fact what the unfortunate young man seems to have preferred was suicide in Chelsea to life in Chelsea, for he had got quite clear of Prussia, and there seems to be no doubt that he had taken away a good deal of money from that country and money which was not his own. It seems rather hard to make Prussia, which he had defrauded, responsible for his death by his own hand in Chelsea; but possibly there may be some modicum of truth in the statements of Mr. Eubule-Evans, so they are worth noting. He asserts that there is a practice in Germany called *Untersuchungschaft* which permits the throwing of a person into prison for an indefinite time before trial; that men have been kept in prison in this way for years, without any offence having been proved against them and in spite of convincing proofs of innocence, and that during the *Untersuchungschaft*, physical as well as moral torture is employed upon them. Welcker, writing in 1866, speaks of damp cells, chains, semi-darkness and deprivation of fresh air and exercise as forming part of this torture. It is also alleged that in Bruchsal there is employed a chair called the

deal too fond of laying down the law, both as to what has been done in this world and what may yet be done. Shall we live to see the dream of Rawlinson and Strachey as to the Euphrates Valley Railway stultified, as Dr. Lardner has been stultified? Mr. Lewis Farley avers that the line if it runs from Alexandretta to Aleppo and crosses the Euphrates at Birejik will skirt a populous and well cultivated country as far as Orfa. Thence it will run through one of the richest alluvial valleys in the world, by the thriving towns of Mardin, Nisibin, Jezineh, Mosul, and Bagdad, which with such an outlet for its produce might become a chief granary for Europe, and a cotton field rivalling India itself: these towns, not to mention Diabekr, are sufficient centres of commercial industry to support a line like that proposed to be constructed, of themselves. The select committee reported that £10,000,000 would be the lowest estimate of the expense, but Mr. Lewis Farley says he has an offer from a combination of capitalists and contractors who are prepared to make a line on the narrow gauge system all the way from Alexandretta to the Persian Gulf for half that sum. All I can say is, if it can be constructed for £5,000,000, the experiment ought certainly to be tried. Mr. Hyde Clarke and others who know Turkey are enthusiastic about its capacity for being developed, and no doubt the land is rich enough between the two points selected, as it is mostly alluvial soil, and merely requires irrigation to make it bring forth abundantly. As to whether it is so irrigated deponent sayeth not; the question appears to me to hinge upon this.

Mr. George Jenkinson, who moved for the select committee on the Euphrates Valley Railway, writes to the *Pall Mall* to explain that it was never proposed that the Turkish Government should take up the loan and the English Government find the interest. The arrangement proposed between the Turkish Envoy, Musurus Pacha, and Mr. Jenkinson was that the Turkish Government should raise the money by loan and pay the interest upon it, and make the railway; and, as an additional safeguard that the interest should be paid, collateral securities were offered: and the counter-guarantee of England can only come in force if Turkey failed to pay the interest, and if all the other conditions, including the working of the railway, should fall through. "If Turkey kept good faith, as she has always done in her engagements, I believe" adds Mr. Jenkinson, "that no pecuniary risk would be incurred by England by giving the counter-guarantee, or, in other words, by backing the bills of Turkey."

Mr. Eastwick complains that his speech on the Indian Budget was imperfectly reported, and gives the substance of what he said in the *Asiatic*. After repeatedly examining the expenditure, he said, he could find no department where any economy could be effected, except in the native army, and he advocates stopping recruiting till the number of the native army is reduced from 130,000 to 60,000. The loyalty of the three great princes—the Nizam, Scindia, and Holkar—he says, can be relied upon, and at all events the European forces in India, supported by the 20,000 European professionally employed, are quite irresistible. From the Russian frontier to the sea there was nothing that could withstand it. He thinks that there is more danger than utility in a native army; and that the real danger lies in taxing heavily the country to support a native army, whose duties would be as well performed by police.

The Yunan people—it is a mistake to call them envoys, for their political character has not been recognized—are travelling about the country. Mr. Cooper, the great Chinese traveller, is to accompany them on their return to Talifoo.

India is represented in the International, not the International Exhibition, but the International Congress of the Working Men's Association. This is something new, and a rapid stride in the direction of progress. Strikes are indigenous to India; it is a very common thing, as we all know, for the Bunneahs to close their shops when any public measure is taken which is obnoxious to them. So the Indian working man, *videlicet* I suppose coolie, will be taken to have some sympathy with his European fellow-labourers. The Association, which could not meet last year in consequence of the fall of the Commune and the hostile attitude taken towards it by the several Governments, is to meet this year at the Hague, on the 2nd prox. Delegates, it is said, are expected from America, Australia, India, Ireland, England, and all parts of the Continent. If India has not got into the list of countries sending delegates by a printer's mistake, I can only conclude that the delegate will be a representative from the *Anglo* Indian class. I think the interloper might well ventilate his wrongs before the Association, but I am at a loss to understand what the coolie has to complain of: or what common bond of sympathy he will find between himself and the European.

The *Times* has an article on Liakat Ali's (better known as the Allahabad Moulvie) case. But the Calcutta correspondent of that journal has made such a jumble of his account that to any one who is acquainted with the circumstances and localities it is unintelligible. The Moulvie, according to this writer, annihilated space, and was at Cawnpore and Allahabad simultaneously. I have no remark to offer except that it is not so certain as the judge seemed to think that Liakat Ali, if anxious to save Mrs. Bennett's life, could have sent her to the fort or to her friends—Query: which Fort, Allahabad?—when she was taken out of the boats at Cawnpore. It might and probably would have cost any leader of the rebels his life at that time to have set any European prisoner at liberty or restored him or her to friends. Giving Mrs. Bennett to the sowar to look after was quite another thing.

You will see a very interesting account of extraordinary natural phenomena at Orissa in the *Spectator* from the pen of Mr. Henry Ricketts, who writes to express his astonishment that Dr. Hunter should have omitted all mention of the hurricane and deluge which have at times since 1823 devastated that unhappy country. The marvel is that there is anybody left alive in the land. Mr. Ricketts describes what the sole survivor out of 700 or 800 inhabitants related to him, how the storm-wave came up from the sea, and the relator, Toolseydas, floated on a chupper (a thatched roof) eight miles inland all night, and when daylight broke found himself high and dry on the Cuttack Road, the little gaum quite out of sight, and he alone alive amongst heaps of (dead) men, women, children, goats, buffaloes, and wild beasts!

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn that Mr. Lumsden, who is in charge of the branch of the Scottish Schools in the Fort, is about to return to England, and that the Committee purpose reverting to the former arrangement by which Mr. James Macdonald attended to the Fort School, while a junior master dealt with the school at Byculla. I trust that the intentions of the Committee has been misunderstood in this matter, or that if correctly conveyed to me, the removal of Mr. Macdonald from Byculla will be but a temporary arrangement until a substitute for Mr. Lumsden is found. But even if it be a passing arrangement, I must express regret at that gentleman being removed from a sphere in which he is doing excellent work, to be a stop-gap to suit the Committee's purpose. The school at Byculla, including the boarders, numbers almost too many lads for one tutor, however able a one he may be, to deal with. The old plan under which Mr. Macdonald had to fetch up a large number of the boarders every day by train in the sun, to attend at the Fort School, which he then managed, was extremely undesirable, and I think was distasteful to both master and boys. It also gave Mr. Macdonald himself considerably more work than he should have had, if indeed he was not able to do justice to it. There is quite a sufficiently large attendance both at Byculla and at the Fort, respectively, to warrant the Committee having the services of *two* qualified masters, and they should be relieved of the junior classes by efficient ushers in sufficient numbers to allow of all the forms receiving patient care. The Committee would be unwise, in the last degree, to harrass Mr. Macdonald by distributing his attention among so many points, and weakening his efficiency by scattering his powers. He is doing extremely well at Byculla and should be left there with perhaps a little more of help in the management of the senior boys than he has now.

X. Y. Z.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As you have deemed it necessary to comment in severe terms, in your issue of this morning, on Section 98 of the new Municipal Bill, which provides for the imposition of a "Supplementary rate," I think it right, as the only member of the Committee now in Bombay, to inform you, that the introduction of the section was recommended by the Committee of which Major-General W. F. Marriott was President and Messrs. Scoble, Hope, and myself were members, and to state the reasons which induced the committee to make a recommendation, which I regret has been entirely misunderstood by you.

Your impression is that this "supplementary rate" is to be availed of to support the extravagance of either the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council, the Corporation, or the Government; whereas the fact is, that this provision was suggested by the sound practical sense of General Marriott to check such extravagance, as I will now endeavour to show.

Take for example the Budget of Income and Expenditure for the ensuing year 1873. The estimate under the new Bill will have to be prepared by the Municipal Commissioner and laid before the Town Council, who, after examination thereof, will be required to prepare a Budget "containing the estimate of expenditure as approved by them, and also an estimate of the Municipal income available for the purpose and proposals as to the amount of rates, taxes, and duties necessary to be levied for the purpose of meeting such expenditure," and to submit the same for the approval or otherwise of the Corporation. Taking for granted that the Budget is passed, the Municipal Commissioner will, as early as practicable, after the 1st of January 1874 be required to render a detailed report of his administration during 1873, with a detailed statement of the nature and amount of the receipts and disbursements for that year, to be laid before the Corporation at the quarterly meeting to be held in the month of April 1874, and if it shall appear from such statement that the expenditure has been in excess of the receipts on account of the Municipal Fund, the Corporation shall then impose upon the occupiers of houses, buildings and lands a special supplementary rate sufficient to cover the whole of such excess.

Now, if from any carelessness or in attention in over-estimating the income or in exceeding the sanctioned expenditure, such an excess should arise, how is it to be met? Shall we carry the deficit forward from year to year—gaining bulk as it goes along,—or shall we provide a remedy to nip it in the bud? If the latter, it can only be done by raising the house rate, or by increasing the Town Dues for the year 1874. You must not forget the present constitution of the Bench of Justices or of the Municipal Corporation that is to be. The house-owning interest does not now preponderate, nor is it likely to do so in the new body, and any proposal for an increase of house rate would probably be carried without giving rise to much enquiry as to the cause of the excess. Far less perhaps would be the difficulty in the event of a proposal to increase the Town dues, and there would thus be no effectual check to the recurrence of such excess. But as General Marriott remarked in Committee, touch the pockets of the members of the Corporation and of the general body of rate-payers to meet such excess, and you will raise such a hue and cry and demand for enquiry as will prove a sovereign remedy in preventing the Municipal Commissioner, the Town Council, or the Corporation itself from incurring, from any preventible cause, carelessness, or inattention, such excess in any subsequent year. Indeed the gallant General's idea, with which the Committee fully agreed, cannot be better expressed than in your own words, that the people would become so incensed at the occasion to levy a supplementary rate that "they would revile the Corporation and curse the Town Council" with whom it will rest under the new Bill to take such steps in considering the ways and means for the year as to render such excess an impossibility in future. The greatest care will thus be taken by all the authorities concerned in making the most careful estimate of incomes and in providing for the expenditure of the year within the most reasonable limits.

I must apologize for the length to which this letter has already extended, and I will close with only one remark, which is that the "supplementary rate" is *not* intended to meet any expenditure for new or extraordinary works, but simply to cover any excess which may be occasioned by the authorized expenditure beyond the receipts for the year.—Yours, &c.,

23rd Sept. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE.

RESPECTING THE RULES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY AT SEWREE, AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On a close examination of the above rules I am not quite satisfied with the information I have laid before the public through the medium of your valuable journal. I now find that I have omitted many essential points in it which require still to be noticed, viz. in this rule:—The fee of a temporary grave "*before the Chapel*" is set down for an adult Rs. 100, and for a child Rs. 50. But in case the parties wish to erect a monument and make the grave *perpetual*, a *further increased fee* of Rs. 1000 for an adult, and Rs. 500 for a child, is demanded, and so on for all the graves in all the divisions, under the heads of "Perpetual" and "Temporary" graves; thus swelling it up to ten times the amount originally paid and compelling the payment according to the conditions specified in the rules. It adds, moreover, that "on re-opening a family or "perpetual" grave the usual fee for a temporary grave in the same division is charged;" which makes it altogether a *threefold charge* for one and *the same grave*—a fine idea indeed of the Roman Catholic priests whereby to extract money, and a matter of very strange compulsion to the poor Catholics, of whom I am unfortunately ONE.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to find the smoke nuisance agitated in your columns. This nuisance is increasing, not in Chowpatty alone, but all over the island, and threatens to besoot us completely. The last thing that a chimney-walla seems to think about is the nuisance he is making and the damage he is causing. Some of them seem to think that the public should be thankful for the opportunity of being irrigated with soot every day, Sunday included. I assure you, Sir, that the quality of some of the coal at present used in Bombay is both cheap and nasty, and the smoke in which a good deal of it ends is a decided irritant. This I saw proved the other day in the face of a friend. A slight rash he came angry and could not be cured, though skill and attention were not wanting. The doctor was puzzled and vexed. At last he made a very close examination, and discovered imbedded in the rash a number of minute black spots which proved to be particles of soot. These were supposed to be the source of the mischief, and to test the accuracy of the opinion my friend was ordered to leave his house forthwith and reside in a smokeless locality. He done so and the change was magical, the black specs of soot were removed, and as they were not replaced by others the rash speedily healed. But the removal to another house cost my friend money. He was damaged in two ways and could get no redress. He was damaged in person and purse, just as much as if he had been knocked down with a bludgeon, except that there had been "no violence." But what is meant by violence in law I cannot well conceive. A violent nuisance and a violent blow with a stick are very similar in their effects. Well, as I said, my friend could get no redress, though I confess he did not go far enough to seek it, and the chimney-walla cared nothing about the loss he inflicted on his neighbour. Of course not; why should he? Your correspondent is quite right in refusing to attach any credit to the opinions of statistical doctors. One case such as I have described is worth all the theories and statistics in the world, the lawyers would call this case an opinion of fact. I would stare very hard at any medical man who should try to persuade me that coal smoke and soot were not severe irritants at times and under certain circumstances. If anybody will doubt that they are irritants I will put a case for consideration, which will perhaps clench the argument. No damage or injury to health from coal smoke indeed? I am sure that hundreds of instances of such damage can be produced in Bombay alone. What need to go further afield for direct evidence, the evidence of fact? Your correspondent is in every way justified in demanding that the smoke nuisance be at once put

DOWN.

An American missionary rejoicing in the name of Goble, when lately on the stump in the States, attended a public meeting at which he allowed it to be given forth by one Dr. Nathan that he, Goble to wit, had converted to Christianity the Mikado of Japan! A report of the meeting is published by the *New York Tribune*.

Mrs. Count Bismarck, as the Americans style the wife of the great German *Vizier*, is a lady on the wrong side of sixty, and fresh and comely withal, who, in the good old fashioned style, has a bunch of keys hung to her girdle, and sitting in the drawing-room or superintending the farm women at their work, her knitting needles are always going, the result of the latter habit being seen all over the house in knitted quilts or curtains, like evidences of her manual skill and housewifely activity.

BOMBAY.

Cholera.—One case of cholera was reported to have occurred at Walkeshwer on Monday.

H. M.'s. S. Magdala is to be brought over from Hog Island to be docked in the Government Dock next spring tides.

The Commissioner of Police.—Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, who went to Poona last week on business, returned to Bombay yesterday.

Accident.—On Monday a horse-keeper was knocked down from a horse at Pydhonee. He was much injured, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Ahmedabad.—We learn from a private letter that on the 14th and 15th inst. there was a heavy fall of rain at Ahmedabad, but the damage done to property was not great.

The Rustomjee Jamsetjee Testimonial Fund.—Nearly Rs. 22,500 have been subscribed to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

The Oriental Translator to Government.—We understand that the salary of the Oriental Translator to Government is to be reduced to Rs. 750 per month from next year.

Surat.—A correspondent of a native contemporary states that Mr. Shaw Stewart, the Acting Collector of Surat, fell from his horse the other day, by which he was slightly injured.

Reward to Police Officers.—Mr. Inspector Gough and Constable Langdon, of the Water Police, were each rewarded in the sum of Rs. 30, for arresting six deserters from the ship Euxine.

Theft by a Domestic.—A Mrs. Goldstein reported to the police yesterday that a gold brooch and a pair of gold earrings had been stolen from her bedroom on the previous night. She suspects a servant of hers.

Heavy Rain at Pardee.—We learn that in two days, namely on the 14th and 15th inst., nearly fourteen inches of rain fell at Pardee, in the Surat Collectorate. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 30,000.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, Suckina, woman, was charged at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin with attempting to commit suicide. She was remanded to jail till the 1st October.

A Warning to Buggy-drivers.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Bhagoo Bajee, a buggy-driver, was charged with refusing to let his public conveyance for hire, and was, on conviction, fined five rupees.

Refractory Seamen.—William Nichola and William Stutzin, seamen of the British ship Bavelau, were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with disobedience of lawful commands in the refusal of duty, and were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A Mogul Stabbed.—A Mogul named Hossein Ismael reported to the executive police that about two o'clock yesterday morning he heard a noise at the front door of his master's house. He got up, opened the door and knocked one man down. He at the same time saw another man at the door, who stabbed him on his left arm. Both men then ran away. Enquiries are being made by the police into the matter.

Armies of the Native Chiefs.—The *Vazdan Parast* censures most of the native chiefs and princes for the slovenly manner in which their armies are accoutred and dressed, and for their being kept without discipline of any kind. His Highness the Maharaja Scindia is praised for the great interest he takes in the discipline of his army. The other chiefs and princes are advised to follow the example of the Gwalior Chief in regard to the maintenance and discipline of their armies.

The G. I. P. Railway Case.—At the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Inverarity applied in the case of Nowrojee Dadabhoy, who was convicted at the late criminal sessions of criminal breach of trust as a servant, and criminal misappropriation, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, for the Court to fix a day for the arguing of a point of law which was reserved by His Lordship. Mr. Justice Green said he could not fix a day, but would speak to the Chief Justice about the matter.

Hidden Treasure Found.—Yesterday afternoon at Mody Bay a young girl named Janee, while going about in search of rags as Purwari women do, found Rs. 535, all in cash, concealed beneath the rubbish. As she began to take out the money, Mr. J. R. Henderson, of the Preventive Service, with a native lascar who was there on duty, saw the girl extracting the coins, which drew them to the spot, and the whole amount was soon unearthed. The money has been sent to Mr. Reid, the Commissioner of Customs. The rusty state of the coins shows that they have lain hidden for a long time.

Legislative Council.—A mistake crept into the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held on Friday last, which appeared in our issue of the 23rd inst. In the division which took place on the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Forbes, to the effect that in all matters of difference of opinion the Municipal Commissioner shall be obliged to submit to the decision of the majority of the Town Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass is reported to have voted against the amendment. We are informed that this was not the case; indisposition prevented this gentleman from attending the Council on that occasion.

The Floods in Guzerat.—The recent floods in Guzerat have proved more destructive and ruinous than we were aware of. The latest accounts from Billimoria show that the town and eight or nine surrounding villages were almost entirely submerged under water, and that the inhabitants lost all their clothing and dry grain, and are now reduced to a state of starvation. We are glad to learn that to relieve the sufferings of the poor inhabitants of these villages, Messrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit have each contributed Rs. 300 towards forming a fund. Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee Billimoria has undertaken to collect funds for the purpose, and it is to be trusted that other gentlemen will follow the excellent example set by Messrs. Byramjee and Dinshaw.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The S.S. Excelsior, 898 tons, Captain W. Covie, arrived yesterday from Calcutta (September 10th) with a general cargo, and Mr. Bird as a passenger.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Kurrachee, 346 tons, Captain D. Henderson, arrived yesterday from Cochin (September 19th) with a general cargo and eighty-one deck passengers.

The Schooner Flor de Mar, 55 tons, Nacoda, arrived on the 23rd instant from Mozambique (August 25th) with the following cargo:—1,137 pieces ivory, 1 package treasure, 1 package grain, 75 packages coloomba, 2 bundles moya teeth, 1 package genda horns, and 22 packages unknown. The following cargo will be carried into same bottom:—57 packages gingelly seed, 1 bundle treasure, 2 packages tobacco, utensils, 1 pot pickle, 7 bundles mats, 1 package tapioca, 55 packages grain, 4 packages kajoo fruit, 7 pieces ivory, and other sundries.

The ship City of Cashmere, 979 tons, Captain T. Bryce, arrived on the 22nd instant from Clyde (June 24th) with the following cargo:—100 casks and kegs paint, 10 drums sperm oil, 186 boxes clay-pipe, 40 casks wine, 110 boxes red and white wine, 39 packages acid, 85 cases sulphuric acid, 291 barrels alum; 210 cases wine and spirit, 2 bales yarns, 6 cases soaps, 4 cases candles, 1 bale sail cloth, 55 coils cord, 1 package canvas, 21 hogsheads earthenware, 7,108 packages machinery and iron ware, 1,003 tons coals, and other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				SEPT.—OCT.	LOW WATER.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H.	M.	FT.	IN.
5	24 m	2	4		11	9 m	0	0
4	19 a	0	8	Wednesday ... 25	1	13 a	3	0
6	52 m	2	3		.....		.....	
5	54 a	0	4	Thursday 26	0	49 a	0	1
8	6 m	2	7		0	31 m	2	9
7	45 a	0	3	Friday 27	2	22 a	0	6
9	56 a	3	1		1	11 m	3	9
9	5 a	1	1	Saturday..... 28	2	27 a	1	8
9	50 m	3	11		3	11 m	3	5
9	6 m	3	8	Sunday 29	4	7 a	2	9
10	24 m	4	8		3	59 m	4	1
10	33 a	3	8	Monday..... 30	4	58 a	3	10
10	51 m	5	1		4	53 m	4	7
11	4 a	4	8	Tuesday..... 1	5	1 a	4	10

Moon—Last Quarter, 1st, 10h 19m. P.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

NURSEDASS JITARAM V. SUNGAPA BIN SHIVCORTEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, said he held Mr. Macpherson's brief on behalf of the plaintiff; and as Mr. Macpherson was sick he had to apply for a week's postponement.

Mr. Farran, for the defendant, suggested that the case had better be transferred to the long-cause list. It would be neccessary to apply for a commission in the case which would certainly have to go into the long-cause list. But as his learned friend was absent, he (Mr. Farran) did not press the point, and consented to a postponement for a week.

WILLIAM RAMSDEN PRICE AND OTHERS V. DOONGURSEY GOPEJEE.

Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Inverarity said the defendant had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, and he applied that the Official Assignee be made a party to the suit, and that it be postponed until the disposal of a suit in England in which defendant was interested.

The Judge—No warrant has been filed, and I cannot hear you.

Mr. Inverarity:—We have filed our warrant in the Insolvent Court.

The Judge—That is not Her Majesty's High Court of judicature.

Mr. Inverarity was thus prevented from appearing in the case. A copy of defendant's schedule was produced by a clerk of the Insolvency Court.

Mr. Leith stated the plaintiffs' case. Defendant signed a bill of exchange for £1,200 in favour of Rennie Antrobus and Co. of Liverpool. He made consignments of wool to England through plaintiffs' firm. A redraft for Rs. 3,845 was received in respect of a deficiency on sale of the goods. Defendant refused to accept the redraft, on account of which nothing had been paid.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,845 with interest and costs. No order for a stay of execution was made, as the defendant disputed the whole claim in his schedule; and the Court left it to the Official Assignee to apply for such order if he chose.

CUMROODIN TYABJEE V. RADHABAEE, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants. The action was brought to recover Rs. 2,393 on a promissory note passed to plaintiff by Bapoojee Raghoonath, now deceased, and Venayek Gangadhur. The amount of the note was Rs. 2,148; but calculating the interest and deducting payments made, the balance now sued for remained. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,393, interest, and costs.

The following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

VULLUBDASS VUNDRAVUNDASS V. HUGOPAL PREMSOOKDASS.

Mr. Marriott for the plaintiff. This was a summary suit on a hoondie for Rs. 2,500 drawn by defendants on the 4th of August on a Calcutta firm and accepted by the plaintiffs. The hoondie had been returned dishonoured and the plaintiffs now sought to recover.

Decree for Rs. 2,500 with interest, Rs. 300 as costs, and 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.

JADOWJEE CUMALSEY V. HEERANAND SITARAM.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiff in this suit.

This was a suit on an adjusted account between the parties. The matter had been referred to arbitration and an award made in favour of the plaintiff for a sum less than that which was sued for. Plaintiff expressed his willingness to abide by the arbitrator's award. Decree for Rs. 2,901 with interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

BULWUNTRAO GUNESH V. WITTOBA PANDOORUNG AND OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott appeared for the plaintiff. This was a suit for Rs. 8,000, on a mortgage on certain property at Mahim executed by the defendants, one of whom appeared in person and admitted the claim. Decree for Rs. 8,000 with interest at 12 per cent. from the 11th November 1871 till judgment, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. till payment.

GOCULDAS GOPALDAS AND OTHERS V. POORUNMULL CHOONERAM.

Mr. Inverarity for plaintiff, who sought to recover Rs. 25,000 as the accommodation acceptor of three hoondies, two for Rs. 10,000 each and one for Rs. 500, drawn on the 12th and 19th of June respectively, and payable 60 days after sight. Decree for Rs. 25,000 with interest on Rs. 15,000 from the 13th August at 9 per cent., and on Rs. 10,000 at the same rate till judgment, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. till payment.

THE VICEREGAL VISIT.

The following *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary, was issued yesterday:—

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1872.

Early in November His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will arrive in Sind, and on the 8th or 9th of that month he will reach Kurrachee.

On the 11th, the Viceroy with his suite will embark for Bombay, where he may be expected to arrive on the 14th.

On the 22nd, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Poona, where he will remain till the 28th.

On the 28th or 29th, His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, will leave Poona for Nagpore, where they may be expected to arrive on Saturday the 30th of November.

On the 3rd of December, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will commence his return journey to this presidency.

Orders will subsequently be issued to ensure His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General being received in the Bombay presidency with the honours and ceremony due to his rank.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Kutch.—From the weather report of Kutch for the week ending 15th inst. we see that a heavy thunder-storm visited Bhooj from the north on the 15th. The crops continue thriving. Fever was still prevalent. Wheat flour, first sort, was selling at 8-57 seers for a rupee in the town. Cattle were free from disease. The state of crops at Mandvie was good. At Wagur the heat was intense. Crops were almost entirely destroyed by locusts on the 12th, causing much damage to the cultivators.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

Notwithstanding the holidays, there was a fair muster of members last night to take part in a scratch game, and Peile and Tennent having chosen sides the ball was soon set rolling by the Reds (Peile's side), and for some time it was kept well toward the centre of the ground until a kick sent it flying off to the left, where Peile got hold of it and made a magnificent "run in," eluding Tennent and several other of the Yellows, and touched down right behind the enemy's goal. His kick at goal, although an easy one, resulted in a failure, much to the delight of the Yellows; who however were not allowed to remain long in that happy state, for soon after, the ball having been driven near the Yellows' goal, their goal-keeper made a kick at it and missed, whereon Roberts (Red) rushed in and obtained a touch-down; Yerbury took the kick, and sent the ball well over the cross-bar, thus scoring a goal for the Reds. After this the Yellows played up, but just before "no side" was called the Reds obtained another "try" in a somewhat similar manner to the previous one, Yerbury getting the "touch-down," the Yellows' goal-keeper, who usually keep goal so well, having unfortunately let the ball pass him. Peile kicked at goal, and this time did so successfully, thus making the second goal for the Reds. The Yellows were unfortunate all through, for owing to the numbers being smaller than usual only one goal-keeper could be spared, and the Reds played so well up that they took advantage of the weakness and won the game. Tennent hardly seemed in his usual form last night. Lushington, Hart, and Atkinson played well for the Yellows. Is it not almost time the "International" tussle was renewed?

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) RACES—1872.

SECOND DAY.

Second Race.—The 16th Queen's Lancers Plate, value Government Rs. 500, presented by the officers 16th Lancers. Entrance 1st November, H. S. Rs. 50, added to a sweepstakes of H. S. Rs. 150 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Weight 8st 7lbs. Winners of one season 7lbs. extra, of two 10lbs. extra; maidens of the day allowed 3lbs.; winner of Desert Stakes 5lbs extra, penalties cumulative. Distance 1½ miles.

C. T. C. Rules 76 and 77 (3) are not applicable to this race, and of Local Rules No. 5 only is to be held in abeyance.

An emigration movement has been set on foot between Sweden and Western Australia.

It is calculated that three-fourths of the sick-nurses in Paris are married to Undertakers' men. Horrible idea!

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from Monday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—There is another amendment I would propose upon this section. It is stated the Municipal Commissioner shall be "removeable." Now I think that that word ought to be altered to "removed," because if the Municipal Commissioner has made himself so obnoxious to the Corporation as to incur a vote of censure of two-thirds of the members present at a special general meeting of the Corporation, it is desirable that Government should remove him at once from office. I think that the Corporation will feel, if the word which I propose be accepted, that their power is greater, for it is no longer so doubtful as it would be if the word "removable" remained. At present, however, as the clause stands, it might be a question whether Government would remove the Municipal Commissioner, even though this heavy vote of censure were passed upon him. Unless you make this certain many of the native members might be deterred from voting on any point in which the Municipal Commissioner was concerned, just from the fear that he would continue in office and be able to annoy them afterwards.

His Excellency the Governor—I think that instead of two-thirds of the members present we ought to have two-thirds of the whole Corporation, because otherwise it might be easy to get up a meeting at which two-thirds of the members opposed to him could out-vote those who might by in his favour.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I agree with your Excellency that the Commissioner's tenure will be more secure if two-thirds of the entire Corporation, i. e. forty-two members, are required to vote for his removal instead of two-thirds of the number present at a special general meeting. In that case I would be prepared to support the proposal of **Hon. Mr. Forbes.**

The Hon. Col. Kennedy—I cannot altogether approve of this power being given to two-thirds of the members present at a special general meeting of the Corporation for as much as Mr. Hope did for the town I think if this Act had been in force during his short incumbency, he would have been removed by the Bench of Justices.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—I cannot see any reason why the Municipal Commissioner should not be removed if two-thirds of the Corporation are dissatisfied with his proceedings.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell remarked that as the clause stood it could not cause any injustice to the Municipal Commissioner, because in a limited body of sixty members it could scarcely be expected that all of them, or nearly all of them, could be got together in Bombay at one time. He therefore was in favour of the clause remaining unaltered as regarded the number of members present at a meeting to pass a vote of censure upon the Municipal Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen concurred with the Hon. Mr. Bythell.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy also said it would be better to allow the clause to stand, and stated as his reason that the Corporation would be much more likely to get rid of an obnoxious commissioner under it, than if it were amended, as was now proposed.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that the removal of the Commissioner should not be made too easy, and if the removal on the vote of the Corporation were to be made compulsory on Government, he thought that the power should be placed in not less than two-thirds of the full Corporation.

His Excellency the Governor suggested that thirty-five votes would be sufficient, because it was not probable that the whole of the sixty-four members could be got together at one meeting.

The Hon. Colonel Kennedy suggested forty.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker could not agree to thirty-five, and said that in a matter of this kind the members of the Corporation would not show much public spirit if they did not come forward in sufficient numbers to carry a vote by forty votes.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell moved an amendment that the clause should stand unaltered, except in so far as that the following words should be added to the section:—"And that he shall be removed on the vote of not less than thirty-five members present at a special general meeting of the Corporation."

His Excellency the Governor then moved that the three last lines of the section should be omitted and the following words be inserted after "duty":—"And shall be removed from office by the Government on the votes of not less than forty members of the Corporation recorded at a special general meeting of the Corporation."

The amendment of the Hon. Mr. Bythell was put to the vote and was lost.

The following is the voting list:—Ayes—The Hon. Colonel M. K. Kennedy, the Hon. Narayen Vasudewjee, the Hon. J. K. Bythell,—three. Noes—The Hon. H. P. St. G. Tucker, the Hon. E. Rogers, the Hon. the Acting Advocate General, the Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon. J. A. Forbes,—five.

His Excellency the President and His Excellency the Hon. Sir Augustus Almeric Spencer, K.C.B., did not vote.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said regarding section forty-three that he considered the Municipal Commissioner ought to have the power of being present and speaking at the meetings of the Corporation, although he should have no power to vote on any of the subjects under discussion. Mr. Peile, the present Municipal Commissioner, had strongly urged that this should be agreed to, so that if charges against the Commissioner or erroneous statements were made he would be in his place to answer them instead of possibly having to do so through the newspapers. The hon. gentleman thought the Council would have no objection to insert a provision in the present clause which would make it easy for the Corporation to secure explanations from the Commissioner.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell had no objections to the Municipal Commissioner being allowed to speak at corporation meetings, but he would not give him the right to initiate or vote upon any matter. If he were not mistaken, that was exactly the same position which was held by town clerks in the Corporation at home.

His Excellency the Governor agreed with the Hon. Mr. Bythell and suggested that the following words might be added to the section:—"And he shall have the right to be present at all meetings of the Corporation and of taking part in the discussions thereof as any other member of the Corporation, but shall not be at liberty to move or vote upon any resolution submitted at such meetings."

The Hon. Col. Kennedy thought that the Commissioner might also be allowed to be present at the meetings of the Town Council.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker thought that this would not be expedient. The Town Council would be able to invite him to attend at any of their meetings if they desired his presence.

His Excellency the Governor—Anybody in the Town Council may call upon him to attend. He is their servant, is he not?

The Hon. Mr. Forbes—That is just the question. (A laugh.) The Town Council have no power to require the Commissioner to be present if they wanted him.

The suggestion of His Excellency the Governor was agreed to.

His Excellency the Governor said that he considered it would be desireable to fix the Commissioner's salary and allowances for a term and not allow these to be altered from time to him, which would be a practice most objectionable.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said it appeared to him that under this section a man would know the salary he was to get until after his appointment. He might be willing to come for the maximum of Rs. 2,500 but not for the minimum of Rs. 2,000. Therefore his appointment would be subject to a rate of the Corporation, fixing the salary so that by this means the appointment might be kept open for three or four weeks.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker did not think that any great delay in the making of the appointment need necessarily be occasioned by the section as it stood.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell said that to his mind the present wording of the clause might prevent Government from getting the best man, because Government apparently had no power of saying to a competent person who wanted the post that the salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem would be given to him.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker said that to leave the fixing of the salary to Government, which was what the Hon. Mr. Bythell appeared to wish, would be to deprive the Corporation of the influence over the Commissioner which it would have if they had a power to raise his salary. This power they ought to possess. He thought however that there was much force in the remarks of His Excellency the President that the salary should be fixed for a definite term and should not be liable to constant variation.

The Hon. Col. Kennedy, alluding to the Hon. Mr. Bythell's remarks, said that a good man might refuse to take his chance of getting any salary between the minimum and maximum.

The Hon. Mr. Tucker—In that case he will not come forward as a candidate. He well knows the minimum which he must get, and must base his calculations on that sum.

The Hon. Mr. Bythell—And consequently you will probably lose the services of the best man in the field.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew—I think the hon. member, Col. Kennedy, forgets what passed in the Select Committee upon the question of salaries. One principle operated cleary upon the minds of every member at that time, and

a short struggle was landed a tolerably easy winner by a length, Tokay second, and Maharaj third, half a length from Tokay, Royal Duke, who was not persevered with, last. Tokay's defeat greatly disappointed his backers, various excuses were made for him, but there is no getting over the fact that Silvertail gave him 21 lbs. and a beating, and this, coupled with his Derby defeat, makes me think that after all he is but a moderate colt. I believe, had not Volcano bolted, he would have won.—Time 3m. 32s.

3RD RACE.—THE GREAT POONA AUCTION STAKES.—Rs. 300 from the fund, for all horses. Winner to be sold by auction after the race, surplus over selling price to go to the fund. No class or sex penalty allowed. Price Rs. 600, weight 7st., 4 lbs. to be added for every Rs. 200 value up to Rs. 3,000. To close and name the day before the race. 1 mile. Entrance 5 G.M.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Ali Abdoola's	a sus g Mulatto	8 10 Hastings 1
Mr. N. Manockjee's	b sus g Victor	8 2 Rowjee 2
H. H. Aga Khan's	g sus g Albrooz	8 6 W. Brewtey ... 3
Mr. Anderson's	c sus g King's Own	7 0 Kurreem 0

Four walers came to the post for this race—Mulatto favourite at evens—2 to 1 against any other. The flag fell to agood start. King's Own showed in front, but very shortly succumbed and was seen in the rear. Victor and Mulatto took his place, gradually increased their lead, and at the top of the hill were a long distance in front. Here Victor cut it, and Mulatto ran home the easiest of winners in 1m. 59s., Victor second, King's Own third.

OBSERVER.

BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.
Pleasant cloudy day.

BANGALORE VOLUNTEER PRIZE.

Clandius	31	points.
Pratt	30	"
Leonard	29	"

NURSERY STAKE.

Harrington (89th)	19	points.
Hall (volunteer)	18	"
Gaffney (21st) "	18	"

LORD HOBART'S PRIZE.

Private Goovindoo, 39th N. I.	16	points.
Naick Ragoovoloo, 39th N. I.	16	"
Havildar Cawder Sherif, 39th N. I.	15	"

MCDOWELL'S PRIZE.

Stracey	32	points.
F. Hall	32	"
W. D. Smith	27	"

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.
Morning fine. Rain from two o'clock. No further firing.

COMMISSIONER'S PRIZE.

Sergeant Farthing	28	points.
Captain Bainbridge	27	"
Private Earle	27	"
Other firing not closed.—*Madras Times.*		

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Rajah of Nabha with his suite passed through Umballa on Thursday night *en route* to Simla.

A PUBLIC official in the station, holding a responsible post will, we learn on reliable authority, be suspended from his duties before long. We are not at liberty to state more at present.—*Sindian.*

CHOLERA AT MEERUT.—We learn from a private letter with very great concern, that cholera is making way at Meerutt. There have been 30 cases in the Artillery alone, nearly all of which proved fatal, besides some 80 cases amongst the troops altogether. —*Mofussilite.*

SERICULTURE IN CASHMERE.—Whilst our Government (and even the Lahore Anjuman) have been laboriously discussing the subject of the cultivation of silk in the Punjab, the Maharaja of Cashmere has been acting, probably with more success than we had years ago in supporting Mr. Cope's scheme of sericulture. We hear that the silk likely to be produced in the happy valley will be superior to that of Bokhara—which is not saying much, as that of Bokhara is coarse. Anything, however, is better than the yellowish silk of Japan, and we see no reason to doubt that the Cashmeree should, under proper tuition, succeed in the manufacture of silk, which is so much more easy than that of his inimitable shawls.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

A ROGUE ELEPHANT is reported to have attacked the mail-cart between Kaladoongee and Moradabad, and to have killed the grass-cutter riding behind. A European sitting on the front seat escaped so far as to be able to continue the journey to Moradabad, but was injured enough to require his staying there for four or five days. It will be a shame if the many sportsmen of Nynee Tal will not in a short time rid the road of the brute. At present he holds sway over the whole road, and prevents travellers passing, though our letters come as usual. I believe he is the same one reported to have committed some depredations about a month ago near Ramnugger, after whom Mr. Greig, of the Forest Department, made an expedition, but did not succeed in tracing him.

THE CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.—We have had at different times to admit reports to the disadvantage of the Maharajah of Cashmere. It gives us the greater pleasure therefore to publish an extract from a private letter of the Maharajah's chief judicial officer to an English gentleman—a letter written to all appearance merely to give news and without any view to publicity: —"During the last fortnight the number of deaths from cholera in the city (Sirinuggur) has ranged from 75 to 96 per day, and as yet the epidemic has not abated in the least. His Highness has ordered me to open one hundred charitable dispensaries in the city, and has fully empowered me to do everything that the sub-assistant surgeon recently engaged and the native hakeems may advise for prevention and cure."—*Pioneer.*

THE UNHEALTHINESS OF PHILLOUR.—There must surely be some local circumstances probably admitting of mitigation by wise sanitary measures, to make the fort of Phillour so exceptionally unhealthy. Captain Newbolt's company of H. M.'s 54th Regiment, which marched in, 61 strong, in the month of August, had been within a month of their arrival, every single man, for a longer or shorter time, in hospital. It is natural to attribute in some measure to the weakness thus produced the fatal virulence of the subsequent cholera. As soon as the disease broke out, the detachment was marched into camp and every precaution taken. Nevertheless they lost eleven by cholera, which, with three and the wife of a sergeant by fever, makes a mortality of 15 in so short a time, out of so small a number. There were still, a few days ago, eleven men left behind in the Phillour camp in hospital, some of them in a precarious condition.—*Ibid.*

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a District Court Martial, at Fyzabad, on 26th August, Hospital Apprentice Thomas Costello, Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 26th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—1st.—In having, at Fyzabad, on the 25th July 1872, been absent from his quarters after tattoo, in disobedience of orders. 2nd.—In having, at Fyzabad, on the 3rd August 1872, been drunk when in arrest. The Court sentenced the prisoner to be dismissed from Her Majesty's Service, and the sentence has been approved and confirmed.—An Assistant Apothecary was tried on the same day at Fyzabad for a similar offence, and was also sentenced to be dismissed the service.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND ASIATIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARIES.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—I am poor as Job after all his reverses had come; but I want books continually, because, being a social duffer incapable of whist, billiards, music, conversation and other diversions, I have no other amusements. Now there are two considerable libraries in the place, that of the Bombay branch of the Asiatic Society, and that of the Mechanics' Institute. Neither has a tolerable catalogue, which is a most serious drawback. The subscription to the first is Rs. 100 per annum—ten good English pounds! which well disposed of with Quaritch, Parsons, Batsford, or Bosworth would buy for you, to have and to hold, a good many old or new books; perhaps it is the highest library subscription going. Well, I am bound to say that, although the library is tolerably well furnished with books of Oriental literature, you do *not* get by any means the value of your subscription in new and important books coming out piping hot. In French and German literature there are woful deficiencies. But the stock complaint of both libraries is that you cannot get the book you want when you want it. The Assistant Librarian writes that the book is out, or has been taken up the Persian Gulf or to Suez, and has not yet come back. The Asiatic Society's books may be met with in drawing-rooms when you make a call. Months after on your social treadmill round you meet the same books lying in the same drawing-room—everybody has been so busy, or "Mr. Brown was determined to read that book through, but he has so little time, you see!" A lady proposes that the Asiatic should start a delivery cart like Mudie's, and divide the town into districts, visited in turn by somebody not to be put off but determined to keep the books in circulation. I believe she would like the Secretary to sit on the shafts and blow a horn! There are book-clubs as well managed by the self-sacrificing exertions of some of these good people, who do that kind of thing for charitable institutions, churches, diocesan committees, choir meetings and the like—people whose reward does not seem to come in this world, but who are the amiable salt of this worthless earth; the best of us, however, are dependent on the Rs. 100 a year of the Asiatic or the Rs. 24 a year of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. The last named is infinitely the cheaper of the two, and of late, under the presidency of Mr. Ormiston, C.E., a strong effort has been made to bring it forward. The Library is mainly technical, but there is a large body of general English literature, and the periodicals are quite as numerous as those of the Asiatic. It is a notion of the President that this Library might well form the nucleus of a Free Public Library for Bombay, and on the whole the notion seems to me one of the best I have heard of for a long time. The municipality and the worshipful Bench (poor wretches) will protest with good reason that they have no money, but this is merely a temporary inconvenience, which the force of public opinion will certainly remove in time. Private benevolence, public subscription, as well as a levy of town funds, could maintain a public library in order easily enough. Meanwhile the Asiatic must presently reduce its quite preposterous subscription and make an effort to come abreast of the times in improvements of matters of detail, of which the present managers seem to have little notion. There are many native and provincial libraries and reading-rooms. Up-country one explores a close, little room, where, locked up in blackwood cupboards with glass doors, is a collection of shilling novels, a cyclopedia or two, Grant Duff's *History of the Marathas*, Dickens, a few volumes of Thackeray, some bound volumes of Magazines, and a quantity of those volumes which, after dragging with him over half the country, the serious young officer, Civil of Military, abandons in despairing charity as too dull and too heavy for private consumption. Then, among the institutions of the town there is the Framjee Cowasjee Library and others, where usually the books are of the highest quality and nicely bound, but where they always look as if they were never read. The popular feeling against both the libraries is so strong that a new private circulating association will presently be started, the subscribers to which refuse to pay the Asiatic rate and who are disgusted with the technical nature of the grater part of the books of the Mechanics' Institute, and the difficulty of getting new ones. The stupidity of assistant librarians is marvellous, and is a fruitful cause of dissatisfaction. I once wanted the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, so I wrote for their "Dramatic works" as per title-page. I did not get my books, and visiting the library a little time after there came up to me an intelligent young native gentleman, who observed in a tone of reproach—"We have the 'Dramatic works,' Sir, but it is not the dramatic works of Mr. Beaumont or Mr. Fletcher as you wrote, but the dramatic works of Mr. Shakspeare, which I shall get down for you." Another time I sent for a book, and the same young gentleman wrote—"I have not the books you require, but I send you the *Beautiful Demon.*" Now, when you had asked for Scott and Charles Lamb it is somewhat maddening to have a horrible catchpenny novel based on Fechter's bad play, *Bel Demonio*, sent to you as a book fit for a Christian to read. It is by no means pleasant to hint faults in public institutions, but there are few institutions in which there is more room for improvement and awakening to the spirit of the time than the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society, and the improvement begun in the Mechanics' Institute Library will be barely in time to save its credit with numbers of the subscribers. All this does not greatly concern you. Possibly not; but the subject of books in India is of necessity interesting to all Anglo-Indians.

A MUNICIPAL SCANDAL AT VELLORE.

(*Athenæum and Daily News*, Sept. 21.)

THE great Madura Scandal has, if anything, been eclipsed by a more serious one at Vellore, in which a gallant officer plays a prominent part. It is with great astonishment and pain that we disclose to the public the following most interesting but most mournful proceedings. We shall be only too happy to find that all or any of the particulars we afford are erroneous, but we must say that we derive our information from a most credible source.

A suit was heard the other day in the civil court at Chittoor which will, we doubt not, provoke much public discussion and comment. The Collector of North Arcot, Mr. Whiteside, is, in his official capacity of president of the Vellore Commission, a party (first defendant) to that suit, and the evidence given by him will very possibly be remarked on as peculiar. A brief history of the suit and its attendant circumstances will be necessary for the thorough understanding of the matter.

For a length of time the Vellore Municipality has been in an extremely bad state. We hear that the Vice-President has succeeded in making himself extremely unpopular with a number of the Commissioners; his manner is said to be disagreeable and his speeches sarcastic, and he is charged with systematically disregarding the rules laid down for his guidance as vice-president. During the past year or fifteen months it is said that he has expended very large sums of money on works selected by himself without reference to the Commissioners, and without estimates having been framed or payment orders issued. As might have been expected, in some instances it is said that materials which have been supplied, and work which has been done, has been paid for by him at rates far in excess of what might have been paid and indeed *were* paid for the same description of material and work given on open contract;—*e. g.*, a quantity of finely dressed stone slabs were supplied on contract for the steps of a tank that was being repaired at the rate of Rs. 19 per square of 10 feet, and at *the same time* Major Searle, without reference to the Commissioners and without estimate, purchased and paid for privately a large quantity of rough stone slabs for lining drains at the rate of Rs. 34-6 per square of ten feet. This was not all. Other and graver irregularities on his part were discovered and brought to notice by some of the Commissioners; and when these matters were discussed at municipal meetings, Major Searle's manner and language were most insulting, and the explanations he gave of his conduct were regarded as certainly most unsatisfactory. Some of the meetings were very long and stormy, and the expressions used far overstepped the bounds of etiquette. It appears that more than one of the Commissioners (Captain A. Mayne and Mr. Cruickshank, the Sub-Collector) wrote to Mr. J. D. Robinson, the late president, bringing prominently and at great length to his notice the irregularities of the Vice-President, and calling upon him, as president, to visit Vellore, go thoroughly into municipal affairs, and set matters to rights. So fully aware was Mr. Robinson of the extraordinary state of things that existed in the Vellore Municipality, and the rancour and party spirit that prevailed there, that he flatly refused to disturb the hornet's nest, and both non-officially and officially he wrote, declining to meddle with municipal matters in any way. He was holding his Jummabundy cutcherry close to Vellore at the time, and his tents were pitched not two miles from the town; but so anxious was he to avoid mixing himself up in any way with the complaints against the Vice-President, that he would not even drive into Vellore or drive with a friend there, and openly avowed his reason. He left the district at the end of February last, and until the 27th of April the district was in charge temporarily of Mr. Cruickshank, the Sub-Collector.

Immediately after the present Collector Mr. Whiteside's arrival, the cyclone and flood occurred, and that officer had to go there to aid in restoring things to order. He was, of course, at once set upon by the Municipal Commissioners and called upon to investigate the mess that had been made by the Vice-President. Charges of the most serious and extraordinary nature were made, and the Collector was referred to the records of the Municipal Office for proof. The Collector has made an investigation and has reported everything for the information of Government honestly and plainly. Captain Mayne and Mr. Ricketts laid before the Collector a paper containing a series of charges against the Vice-President, and finding after enquiry of other Commissioners and reference to the Municipal records that there were really good grounds for entering upon these, the Collector sent that paper in original to the Vice-President for any explanation he might wish to offer. This explanation has been sent in after long delay, and it will be for the Government and our readers, when it is made public, to say whether it is satisfactory. It is considered by the Commissioners disingenuous, not to say anything worse. For example, one of the charges against the Vice-President was that at a certain meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, the Vice-President proposed that a latrine should be built on the side of and *immediately skirting* the public road leading into Vellore from the railway station. This had been strongly opposed by many of the Commissioners present on the ground that it would be an intolerable nuisance to passers by on the road, and finally after a long discussion the Vice-President's proposition was rejected. After the meeting was over the Vice-President ordered the head clerk of the Municipal Office, when writing the fair copy of that day's municipal proceedings, to *omit from the fair copy all that part* of the proceedings relating to the debate on his proposition for the new latrine. This was done, and the proceedings, so mutilated, were published in the *District Gazette*, the omission of the paragraph about the latrine not being noticed at the time. Some months later the Vice-President again brought up his proposition for the erection of the latrine in the same spot. One of the Commissioners then present objected as before and reminded the Vice-President that his former proposition on the subject had been rejected. The Vice-President then stated that there had been no such former proposition. But can it be possible that his memory so betrayed him? In his letter to the Collector (Mr. Whiteside), replying to Captain Mayne's and Mr. Ricketts' charges, the Vice-President distinctly *denied* having ever ordered the head writer to omit from the fair copy of the proceedings the para about the latrine. But *it is a fact* that before he wrote that letter to Mr. Whiteside, the head writer says he had actually pointed out to the Vice-President his own order, written in his own hand, desiring him to make the omission! Two days later the Vice-President wrote a private letter to the President and said that he had discovered that *he had* ordered the omission, but did not say that he knew of the existence of that order before he wrote his official letter. *That fact* was admitted by the Vice-President at a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners after he had had the head writer dismissed, and after the head writer, to exculpate himself, had made all kinds of charges against him. Again, two official letters were written to the Vice-President on subjects to be submitted for the discussion of the Municipal Commissioners; these letters were circulated for the perusal of the Commissioners; and the Vice-President then wrote to the President officially, stating that the Commissioners had seen the letters and *approved of the subjects thereof*, whereas the Commissioners had not approved of them. This letter was signed by the Vice-President, but before its despatch he ordered it to be stopped and scored, himself the office copy out of the book.

Again, complaint was made that the Vice-President had in some instances improperly exceeded the amount sanctioned for various items in the budget. The Vice-President denied this strenuously, and a statement was ordered to be drawn up showing distinctly the various items of the gross budget, the amount sanctioned for each, and the amount spent. When this statement had been drawn up in the office, the head writer pointed out to him that the amount sanctioned for latrines had been exceeded, but there was a small unexpended balance for "urinals." The Vice-President then, with his own hand, altered the statement and showed the amount sanctioned *separately* for latrines and urinals, and entered as one sum under *one head*, "Latrines and Urinals" in the statement, and thus showed no excess expenditure, and triumphantly took ground on the disposal of the charge against him. The statement so amended or altered by the Vice-President is now filed in the civil court, as well as the other documents before mentioned.

We could go on and on adding to these instances, but will only mention one fact more, viz., that in the eleven months of the last official year, the Vice-President expended upwards of Rs. 10,000 in what is thought to have been an irregular manner. Two suits were filed against the Municipality by Mr. Ferricks, one of their contractors. It is not necessary that we should go into the particulars of the suits. They will be soon known in Madras. During the trial repeated efforts were made by the plaintiff and his counsel to get in evidence to prove that Major Searle had hunted the plaintiff from motives of private animosity. Mr. Plumer, the Judge, refused to allow the introduction of any such evidence, and repeatedly decided not to allow such questions to be put to witnesses. Mr. Gordon, the plaintiff's attorney, then desired under section 155 of the new Evidence Act to be allowed to adduce evidence to dis credit a witness, and proceeded to ask a witness then under examination whether or not he considered Major Searle to be worthy of credit. Mr. Plumer stopped the question and asked the defendant's vakeel whether he meant to call Major Searle as a witness, and on his saying that he did, the Judge allowed the question to be put, but said he only did so as the vakeel had announced that Major Searle was to be examined. Three witnesses (two of them Municipal Commissioners of Vellore), were then examined and each of them stated that he did not consider Major Searle to be worthy of credit. The third was the late head writer, and in his evidence he stated a large number, of instances in which Major Searle as vice-president has acted in a disingenuous or untruthful manner. Then the Collector, Mr. Whiteside, was called by the plaintiff as a witness. He had received an intimation that he was only to produce certain books, but no doubt to his great surprise he was merely asked, did he consider Major Searle to be worthy of credit. To this Mr. Whiteside replied that he had reason to doubt his accuracy in certain matters, but Mr. Gordon and Mr Plumer each told Mr. Whiteside that he could not be allowed to qualify his answer and that he must reply in the words of the Act whether, so far as he knew Major Searle, he considered him to be worthy of credit or not. Mr. Whiteside replied to this in the negative. There was no cross-examination or opportunity afforded for explaining. The defendant's vakeel then left the court and after a conference with Major Searle announced that he would *not* now put Major Searle into the box or examine him as a witness. An hour later he changed his mind, put Major Searle into the box, administered the oath, and asked him, was he a major in the Madras Staff Corps, and after the witness had answered this in the affirmative he walked out of the box. Judgment in the suit has been reserved. We give publicity to the above startling and painful particulars as they have reached us, but must reserve all comments for a future occasion.

ANOTHER STEAMER CASUALTY.

ON the 14th July the screw-steamer Scindia, 2,150 tons register, A. B. Law, commander, of Norwood's Red Cross Line, left Madras for London with the following passengers:—

From Calcutta.—Messrs. Hesketh and Purser; Dr. Chandra, Mr Mason, Mrs. Stewart and six children, Mrs. Trotter and five children, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Messrs. Lechmore, Searle, and Chance, Master Leach, Miss Reid and two ayahs, Messrs. Edmow, Robinson, Peak, Arden and Flockhart.

From Madras.—Mr. J. G. B. Brookman, Mrs. Norfor and two boys, Miss Smithrupt, Capt. A. Charles, Mr. B. McCurrick, Mr. E. Saward and six distressed British seamen.

She appears to have had an uneventful passage as far as Malta, where, unfortunately, on the 26th ultimo, she ran ashore at Sozo (an island close to Malta proper), but got off; beached in the harbour, making much water. "Her stern is completely smashed; plates twisted round; slight damage to bottom under the engine-room; cannot be repaired here effectually. Surveyors recommend ship to be made seaworthy here and permanent repairs to be effected in England; temporary repairs will occupy no less than three weeks." This serious casualty was known in London by the 27th ultimo, but Reuter never troubled himself to telegraph it, and permitted the friends of the many Anglo-Indian passengers on board to receive the news first by post. This is quite in keeping with his disregard of the reasonable requirements of his constituents in India in the matter of the James C. Stevenson steamer, regarding which he was informed from Lisbon on the 29th or 30th ultimo, that she "put in here to-day (29th), and was run ashore, fire having broken out in the hold; assistance has been sent." If Reuter's Bombay agent is worth his salt he will not fail to inform the "Barren" of the indignation that has been aroused in India by his culpable negligence of late. As a Madras editor was one of the passengers on board the Scindia we shall probably hear full particulars of the accident.—*Madras Mail.*

SCIENTIFIC SHIKAR!

I HAVE just read "Porcupine's" account in your journal of his slaying tigers out of an iron cage over a "seasoned" carcase with strychnine shells and a converging fire of spring guns. This is, as you term it, "scientific shikar" with a vengeance (presuming that your correspondent writes seriously, and not in chaff of "Solid Ball's" letter). At all events it is absolutely necessary to "cap" this if possible, and I think I can do so by detailing the method of "killing" which I practised some years ago. "Porcupine's" weapons are three at least, besides other appliances; mine was one, *viz.*, a smooth-bore six-pounder—the ordinary gun in use with batteries of Horse Artillery which are not provided with the new armament. With, this pretty little weapon I bagged four panthers (there were no tigers in the part of India I refer to), and could have bagged several more in the same manner had I not preferred to return to the ordinary or, as "Porcupine" terms it, the "lunatic" method. My *modus operandi* was very simple. On hearing news of the whereabouts of a panther I took out a gun to the spot about dusk, sending the limber away to some convenient distance. I then drove a tent peg into the ground at from 30 to 50 yards in front of the gun, and tied a village cur to it with a short chain. I then laid the gun for the tent peg. If darkness had come on, this was done by the aid of a piece of phosphorus rubbed on the tangent scale and dispart, and the tent peg. I next loaded with canister (this was the old pattern containing 72 iron balls—the new case shot containing only 25 four-ounce balls would not answer so well), and lastly, if necessary, the gun was concealed with a few branches (just like "Porcupine's" iron cage) and the bright face of the muzzle, drag washers, and a few other burnished parts, which would probably have attracted the panther's attention, were darkened for the occasion. After this I dropped a tube into the vent, and sat down beside the gun, in total darkness, awaiting events with the lanyard in my hand. The dog yelped constantly if he was a proper animal; if not, he was assisted in doing so by a contrivance which I need not take up your space by mentioning here. Presently, in from two minutes (in one instance) to a couple of hours, the yelping had the desired effect of bringing up the panther, and the moment my ear told me that the dog was seized (regarding which there can be no mistake) I drew the lanyard, and in every case the panther was killed instantaneously, the dog's neck, on two occasions, being still in his mouth. The dog, chain, and tent peg were also generally smashed to pieces. One panther—the ground in front of the gun being hard and plane and therefore favourable for canister—had 19 iron bullets through him, besides having the top of his head and upper jaw carried away by the heavy iron bottom of the canister. Three of the panthers I shot in this manner were over dogs; the fourth was over the carcase of a bullock, and was shot inside a native gentleman's garden, *within* the suburbs of a large town. I was so morally certain of bagging this last animal that I brought with me, for experiment, a very powerful battery, consisting of 24 pairs of plates, and an electro-galvanic coil machine, which I had just constructed myself, and the whole, accompanied by a lighted dark lantern, was placed on a tray, in full working order, under the axle of the gun. The panther came without fail, and I passed a current of electricity through him within certainly, I should say, 60 seconds from the moment of firing the gun—that is to say, within one minute from the time the panther was in full strength and life. The instant the current passed through him the muscular action of the dead animal was so violent, that a crowd of natives, who had rushed into the garden from the adjacent houses on hearing the report of the gun, fled panic-stricken, and commenced climbing trees. This panther had 14 balls through him, and as usual there was no sign of life in him immediately after the gun was fired. I think "Porcupine" must admit that his style of "killing" (neither fact or ideal) is "capped," by mine, and if he should doubt the accuracy of anything I have stated, he is welcome to have my name and address should he ask you for them. AARESTEE.—*Pioneer.*

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

1594 Euxine, Harrington—E. Bates & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

1293 Bertram Rigby, Rutter—E. Bates & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1307 Inkerman, Kirk—M. Nussorwanjee & Co.
1190 Seaforth, Woodward—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1034 Bavelaw, Byrne—The Captain.
980 City of Cashmere, Bryce.—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1245 Eastern Light, McFee.—Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.
565 Elizabeth, Narbitt—C. Rustomjee.
949 Gertrude, Heagerty—Antrobus & Co.
1172 Lady Octavia, Welsh—The Captain.
1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Framjee.
787 Moss Rose, Smith—The Captain.
1162 Mount Washington, Titcomb—The Captain.
1092 Stamboul, Hatch—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

1646 Orissa, Shallard—P. and O. Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

843 Milbanke, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

CANAL STEAMERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1567 Celia, Jeffrey—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1270 Hidalgo, Edwards—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR FOR ORDERS.

1128 Ionia, Firth—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

627 Emilia, Cafferini—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA, &c.

763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

661 Albatross, Webster—W. & A. Graham & Co.
3600 Australia, Murray, P. & O. Co.
893 Excelsior, Cowie.
1133 Patna, Beyts, B. I. S. N. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

535 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
51 Flor de Mar, Nacoda.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.—For Mauritius
432 Futtey Sultan, Nacoda.
374 Kumvovie, De Padua—G. M. E. Hoso.—For Mauritius.
647 Mozuffer, Nacoda.
477 Persian Packet, School.—For Batavia.

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300 Clyde.
Constance, Chapman.
472 Dagmar,—Steam Tug.
1099 Dalhousie, Warner.
Daphne (s), R.N.—Batemen.
308 May Frere, Guthrie—(Governor's Yacht.)
428 Nimble, McDougall, R. N.
408 Pind.
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